

VERSIONS WITH MARKS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 has been amended as follows:

1. (Amended) Method for producing a coating for [the] absorption of neutrons generated in [the] nuclear reaction of radioactive materials, whereby, in a dispersion bath, at least part of a shielding element, [consisting of] comprising a base material, is coated on [its] appropriately predefined surfaces with a layer composed of an element with a high neutron capture cross-section and of an electrolytically or autocatalytically precipitable metallic element, while at least intermittently during the coating process a relative movement is generated between the respective surface to be coated and the dispersion bath which dispersion bath contains the element with the high neutron capture cross-section in [the] a form of an electrically conductive compound.

Claim 2 has been amended as follows:

2. (Amended) Method as in claim 1, [characterized in that] wherein the element with the high neutron capture cross-section is at least one of the elements of the group [comprising] consisting of boron, gadolinium, cadmium, samarium, europium and dysprosium.

Claim 3 has been amended as follows:

3. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the electrolytically or autocatalytically precipitable metallic element is one of the elements of the group [comprising] consisting of nickel, cadmium and copper.

Claim 4 has been amended as follows:

4. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the electrically conductive compound of the element with the high neutron capture cross-section is a metallic compound.

Claim 5 has been amended as follows:

5. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the electrically conductive compound of the element with the high neutron capture cross-section is a metal boride.

Claim 6 has been amended as follows:

6. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the element with the high neutron capture cross-section is in the form of an isotope with an augmented neutron capture cross-section.

Claim 7 has been amended as follows:

7. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the relative movement is generated by moving the object to be coated.

Claim 8 has been amended as follows:

8. (Amended) Method as in [one of the] claim[s] 1 [to 6], [characterized in that] wherein the relative movement is generated by blowing in a gas and/or by introducing ultrasound waves.

Claim 9 has been amended as follows:

9. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the coating is formed by chemical means.

Claim 10 has been amended as follows:

10. (Amended) Method as in one [of the] claim[s] 1 [to 8], [characterized in that] wherein the coating is formed by electrolysis.

Claim 11 has been amended as follows:

11. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein a coating with a layer thickness of up to 800 µm is produced.

Claim 12 has been amended as follows:

12. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the element with the high neutron capture cross-section, or any of its compounds, is embedded in [the] a metal matrix at a concentration of up to 60% by volume.

Claim 13 has been amended as follows:

13. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein at least periodically during the coating process the dispersion bath is thoroughly mixed.

Claim 14 has been amended as follows:

14. (Amended) Method as in [one of the preceding claims, characterized in that] claim 1, wherein the process is performed in a ceramic or glass vessel.

Claim 15 has been amended as follows:

15. (Amended) Absorber produced by the method [per at least one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it consists of] of claim 1, comprising an inorganic base material and, thereon, a layer composed of an element with a high neutron capture cross-section and an electrolytically or autocatalytically precipitable metallic element, said layer containing an element with a high neutron capture cross-section at more than 20% by volume.

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